Linux Stuff (Bash)

\*All command in the list must be in lower case to work in Bash

CD = Change Directory

LS = List Storage

.. = Return previews directory

PWD = Current Working Directory

/ = root

LS -a = Show all List Storage (There are hidden files that wont appear unless you use this function)

LS -l = Shows more detailed information about the files in the directory (Does not include hidden files)

LS -la = Shows everything more detailed including hidden files

PushD – PopD = Go back and forth to directories

File = Information about the file .mp3, etc

Locate = locate any file with the inserted parameters (Need root privilege)

Which = Whether a file is installed or not and if it is installed it shows where it is

History = shows all the command

Whatis = Gives you a short description of the command (whatis x, x = cal (calendar) or time )

Apropos = Gives all the command that x can be use

Mkdir = makes a directory (file)

Rmdir = deletes or removes a directory (file)

Mv = moves a file the syntax of this operation is Function (mv , cp) what file you whish to move or copy (mv ,cp) where to do you wish to move the file

Rm = removes files and directories. Usage rm[Option]…[File]… List of options are included (-f, -I, -r, -d,

Rmdir[directory name] = removes the directory only if there is nothing in the following directory

Cat (concatenate) = print the content in text of the file there are lots of option in this command such as Cat[File Name] shows all the stuff in the file (normally .txt I THINK). cat >> [File Name] that enables you to edit the file in bash and you save it using CTRL + D. Cat [File Name] [File Name] adds the text of two files. Cat > [File Name ] lets you edit from 0 a file even though there was information in it.

More = Shows information about the file you typed e.g. more [File Name] (q lets you out)

Less = same thing as more but you can search specific items move around with arrow keys (q lets you out). Less [File name]

Nano = file editor (word-ish like feel)

If you want to save everything printed in a LS (List Storage) function in a txt file is ls [What ever property you want to add such as -a, -al, -l] [What are you trying to make bash show (directory)] [Use (DocumentName).txt as a new file or a used one, if it is a new file it will create a file in the directory]

Random1.txt = 7260

Textytext.txt = 52

Cat > textytext.txt random1.txt = 52

Cat textytext.txt random1.txt = 7260, 52

| less: function lets you see the history of your output through the program less and cat lets you see input through you keyboard to bash

To add users you have to use the syntax sudo useradd [Username] – m -s /bin/bash -g users (to create the user in the directory otherwise it does not appear in the /home

To delete user sudo userdel [Username] this deletes the information contained in the user there is still a registry in the home directory if to used it if there is any need and also there the sudo userdel -r [Username] deletes everything about the user leaves no trail

To enter root user privileges is su – you then put the password and you are logged in as the root user

Id = is to know if you are in the right User ID or Group ID to perform some tasks. Some applications may need these credentials to work

When printing ls – l prints a long list of things

-rw-rw-rw- 1 jack jack 4 Aug 13 10:38 random.txt

-rw-rw-rw- 1 jack jack 27 Aug 13 08:43 textytext.txt

r = read worth 4 bits

w = write worth 2 bits

x = execute worth 1 bit

the rwx is organized in 3 groups of R W X that represents the ability to read write and execute. The first group represent users (Standard) that means the user have the ability to read and/or write and/or execute the file if the there is no x like in the example above that means that we do not have to permission to execute de file. The second group is a group if the user that want to operate with the file is in the group of the user then he can read and/or write and/or execute the file if there R W X are showed and the last group is everyone

chmod is a way to give permission to files -rw -rw -rw the sintax is chmod [Numbers used to describe the bits] [File name]. For example: if random.txt long list of information is -rw-rw-rw- and you wish to change its permission to be able to execute: chmod 766 random.txt, this changes into -rwx-rw-rw that means we can execute the file. You can also do it with directories normally is 755 for directories that means user can = Read, Write and Execute and the others (group and everyone) can only Read and Write. For file is it commonly 644 which allows the user to Read and Write but no execute and the for everyone else only read, but if the file is a executable code you would issue the 755 as well

watch = updates anything updateable such as memory usage you want every 2 second and shows it to you

to get out of a program in Bash ctrl c (doesn’t work with nano)